

SOUTH ATLANTIC COASTAL STUDY A COASTAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The study is modeled closely after the North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study (NACCS), a congressional response and precedent-setting vulnerability and flood risk-reduction study completed for the North Atlantic coastline in the wake of Hurricane Sandy. The study conducted a regional analyses of coastal risk and identify initial measures and costs that can address vulnerabilities with emphasis on regional sediment management (RSM) as an actionable strategy to sustainably maintain or enhance current levels of coastal storm risk reduction.

study area

study

Reducing coastal risk is a responsibility shared by all stakeholders, including coastal communities, local and state governments, tribes, federal agencies, and others throughout the study area, which covers over 65,000 miles of tidally influenced shorelines. Locations within the USACE South Atlantic Division area of responsibility that are affected by sea level rise and where hurricane and storm damages occur or are forecast to occur are included within the study area.



shared vision

The South Atlantic Coastal Study (SACS) vision is to provide a common understanding of risk from coastal storms and sea level rise to support resilient communities and habitats. This collaborative effort will leverage stakeholders' actions to plan and implement cohesive coastal storm risk management strategies along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast shorelines, including the territories of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

study specifics

project email address
SACS@usace.army.mil

study website
www.sad.usace.army.mil/SACS

SACS Geoportals <https://data-sacs.opendata.arcgis.com/>

study schedule



AUTHORITY

SACS was authorized by WRDA 2016 Section 1204.

GUIDANCE

Guidance issued on November 16, 2017, requires SACS to follow planning guidance for watershed assessments.

FUNDING

Public Law 115-123 provided federal funding of \$18.4M to cover 100% of the SACS costs.



SOUTH ATLANTIC COASTAL STUDY (SACS) KEY PRODUCTS

RISK ASSESSMENT

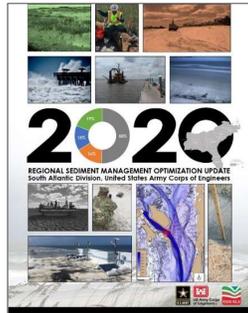


Assessment based on exposure of population and infrastructure; environmental and cultural resources; and social vulnerability to inundation hazards.

SACS TIER 1 RISK ASSESSMENT
<https://sacs.map.s.ceracs.com/gps/MapSeries/index.html?appId=c54dbep5072a04632958f2373eb1151cf>

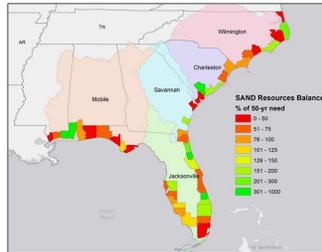
REGIONAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT (RSM) OPTIMIZATION

Identifies and quantifies total contribution of RSM principles to projects in the SACS study area that support long-term coastal resiliency.



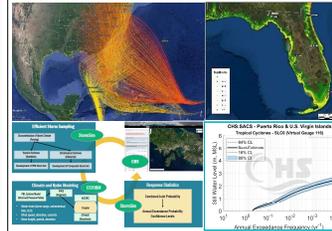
SAND AVAILABILITY & NEEDS DETERMINATION (SAND)

Determines the need and availability of sediment to maintain beaches for the next 50 years.



COASTAL HAZARDS SYSTEM (CHS)

Provides water elevation and wave information data for the study area under current-day and two future sea level rise scenarios.



GEOPORTAL

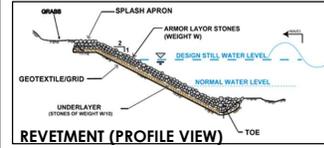
Provides public access to study datasets, products, and documentation.



- POPULATION INFRASTRUCTURE DATASETS
- HABITAT AND ENVIRONMENT DATASETS
- HAZARD DATASETS
- FOCUS AREA DATA
- DERIVED PRODUCTS

MEASURES & COSTS LIBRARY

Detailed list of Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRM) measures and their costs developed to a screening level for use in USACE and stakeholder planning.



COASTAL PROGRAM GUIDE

Outreach and information package to help communities better leverage needed resources on a disaster-wide, statewide, or community-wide basis.



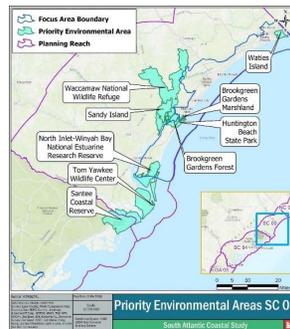
TIER 2 ECONOMIC RISK ASSESSMENT

Estimated storm surge inundation risk expressed as dollar damages to public and private property and limited critical infrastructure.



PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL AREA IDENTIFICATION

A subset of medium and high-risk environmental areas. These areas support priority biological resources and can be considered by stakeholders when looking for environmental resources to conserve and/or manage.



PLANNING AID REPORT

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (USFWS)

Report of priority biological resource habitats in the South Atlantic region that are vulnerable to harm from coastal storms and sea level rise with a focus on areas used by federally-listed species. The report also includes a description of risk to coastal national wildlife refuges.



USFWS: BON SECOUR NWR

INSTITUTIONAL & OTHER BARRIERS REPORT

Document identifies institutional and other barriers to providing comprehensive protection for affected coastal areas. The report will include information on the performance of existing federal Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRM) projects and recommendations for improvement.



FLORIDA BEACH AFTER 1962 NOR'EASTER - WITHOUT FEDERAL CSRM PROJECT POST-STORM

FLORIDA FEDERAL CSRM PROJECT POST-TROPICAL STORM FAY, 2008

FOCUS AREA ACTION STRATEGIES

Focus Area Action Strategies (FAAS) use SACS products in combination with other resources to develop actionable risk reduction strategies with stakeholders. FAAS serve as examples of how coastal risk can be assessed and addressed in other locations.



SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION HURRICANES

